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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS

winning ways

The Souths Numismatic Heritage...The Special Counterstamped Coins and Medals

VOLUME 5 NO. 4 OCTOBER, 1996

WIN

WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS

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WINNING WAYS is a quarterly publication of Women In Numismatics. The acceptance of an ad (business or classified) does not constitute approval or endorsement by WIN. WIN claims no liability for content of business or classified ads, and all ads are accepted on a space limited basis.

Letters-to-the-Editor Policy

Letters-to-the-Editor are welcome from both members and non-members and must include your name, address and phone number.
Letters will be published in *WINNING WAYS* as space and publication deadlines permit, and are subject to Editorial discretion.
Whenever a letter is addressing a specific problem that the Board can assist in resolving, it will be forwarded to the appropriate personnel.

Feature Articles

Articles, photos and features pertaining to the numismatic industry are welcome and are subject to editorial discretion and editing.

Publication deadline dates are:

November 1.....January issue
February 15.....April issue
May 15.....July issue
August 20.....October issue

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Patti Jagger

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Dear Members and Friends,

For many of you the barbecue and swimming season is coming to a close; but for those in more temperate areas like southern California or Florida, an evening chill might be the only indication fall is close at hand. Retail shops are stocking up for the holidays and children are back to school. Hard to believe 1996 is three quarters gone.

One of the summer highlights was the A.N.A. Convention held in Denver in August. It had better than average attendance and for those dealers who stayed until Saturday afternoon, sales were quite brisk. The weather was gorgeous, sunny and clear all 12 days I was there. I attended the pre-show at the Denver Tech area as well. Mrs. Elvira Clain-Stefanelli was the recipient of the Farran Zerbe Award presented at the banquet on Saturday evening. As always, she was gracious and talkative and a delight to be with.

On Sunday a Member Appreciation Day was held at the headquarters in Colorado Springs and included a buffet lunch. Seeing the entire Board of Directors and elected Officers serving on a buffet line was really a treat, especially Helen Carmody in an apron alongside J.T. Stanton and Anthony Swiatek. I took a photo of all our W.I.N. members who are also on the A.N.A. Board and when Gary Lewis joined in the group, he was told he must join us to be in the picture. He agreed and his application and check are in the mail, or so he says. The picnic was held under a huge white tent across the street from the museum. No speeches, just an afternoon of socializing overseen by the "Wagonmistress," Ruthann Brettell.

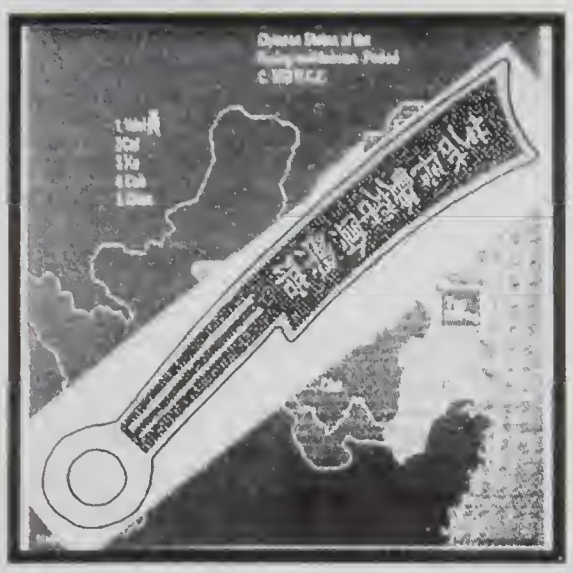
If you have never seen the A.N.A. museum, I highly recommend the experience. The displays are very well arranged and many items cannot be seen anywhere else. I presented Lynn Chen, A.N.A. Librarian, with a check for $475 for the Library Restoration Fund. A big "Thank You" to all the members and supporters who made this possible, especially Gloria Peters, Liz Coggan, Gail Watson and J.T.Stanton. Ruthann Brettell generously donated 8 additional prizes for our drawing so we gave away a total of 12 in all. Support like this really makes my job much easier.

Congratulations to Gloria Peters and Cindy Mohon for their N.L.G. Award for their book "The Complete Guide to Shield and Liberty Head Nickels." Another jewel in the W.I.N. crown.

We are now giving out door prizes at our general meetings on Saturday mornings. Something different at each show, so come and see if you are the lucky winner. And besides, our speakers are so much different than most, from Boggsmania to gold nuggets as big a brick. Have a wonderful Holiday Season and enjoy each and every minute of it.

Sincerely,

Patti



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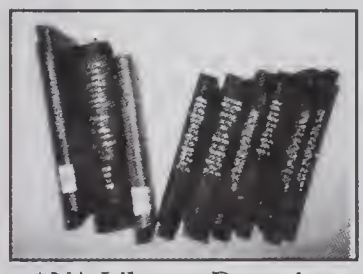

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W.I.N. Show Meetings-Coming Attractions

FUN: Saturday, January 11, 1997 at 8a.m.
Speaker: John Best, Silver Art Bars & Round Collectibles

Long Beach: Saturday, February 22, 1997 at 8a.m.
Speaker: Dorothy Johnson (ICD), A Hands On Look at Indian Cents

Super Door Prize to a lucky attendee
Please join us - coffee and rolls

Gloria Peters

Viewpoint

By Gloria Peters

Now is the time to think about getting your entry ready and in to this Editor for the 1997 Summer ANA Educational Conference in Colorado Springs. This will be your only Journal notice since our January issue will be too late for the drawing held at the FUN Show in Orlando, FL. The eligibility requirements are very simple and are meant to include all WIN members.

Requirements:

1. Candidate must be a WIN member in good standing with the current year dues paid prior to the drawing at the FUN Show in January.
2. Age requirement (Junior members) for the Summer Conference will be determined by ANA.
3. Candidate will submit an essay of 200 to 300 words on: 1. Why I would like to attend the ANA Summer Conference, or, 2) What I expect to gain/learn at the ANA Summer Conference. Essays will only be reviewed for motivation and sincerity. Essays and written material submitted will become the property of WIN and may be published in part or in whole either in *Winning Ways* or other publications.
4. Candidate is expected to attend the current year's Conference if selected. He/she agree to respond within fourteen days with a positive or negative commitment if name is selected at the FUN Show drawing. Candidate agree if the 14 day requirement cannot be met his/her eligibility will be withdrawn and the opportunity will be passed to the 1st alternate for a 14 day response, and so forth until all 5 names drawn are exhausted. If none of the above can accept the scholarship all current dues paid members' names will be placed in a drawing as designated by the President.
5. The selected candidate who is finalized as the winner is ineligible to compete again in this contest for a period of 5 years.
6. Candidate will write and sign a disclaimer, to be added to the entry at the bottom, absolving WIN of any liability resulting from any and all claims of injury or property loss that may occur during his or her attendance at the Conference. Junior members must have his or her parents or legal guardian sign the liability disclaimer.

Cindy Grellman was last year's winner and took the class on Ancients. This is a tough class, but well worth the studious effort if you are interested in the coins and history of this period.

If you entered the Scholarship contest in the last couple of years and didn't win, you are permitted to make a copy of your last entry and submit it once again. The deadline for submission is December 22nd (postmarked) so put it on your calendar. Dues must be paid prior to the drawing. We had a nice response last year...and who knows, maybe your name will be the lucky one drawn this next time.

WIN is fortunate to have award winning writer Robert D. Leonard back with us once again. Robert's last article was on 'California Clamshell Money'... a fascinating money barter method used in California. Robert attended the NLG Bash and I purchased a couple of articles, (one on bark cloth money) that Robert had written for the Chicago Coin Club. These articles include a replica of the article featured in the story. Quite different and well worth the $5 each. In the course of the evening Robert offered to WIN his article on Chinese Knife Money which was co-authored by Robert Weinstein. I think you'll like it. Odd and primitive money is sure to pique an interest.

Our next feature is Part I in a follow up on the marketing of the Stone Mountain commemorative coins. This article features the special counterstamped coins. Part II to follow will finish with the medals and holders used to sell the coins for the purpose of creating the colossal monument dedicated to the southern Civil War soldier, located in Stone Mountain Park, Atlanta, Georgia.

You'll note the 'Travel Tip' section is missing in this issue. With two full feature articles something had to go. It'll be back in January with the passenger air quality in airline flights. There is legislation pending on this situation.

Change of Address?
Please notify WIN Secretary ASAP

Cindy Mohon
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Irvine, CA 92604

The $5 Bargain!

WIN will be selling a 'Dealer Survival Kit' at the Conventions to help raise funds for our ANA Summer Conference Scholarship award in 1997. The 'kit' contains rubber bands, paper clips, stickers, 2x2 soft flips w/ inserts, scissors, a pen, 2 pencils w/ sharpener, stapler & staples, ruler, scotch tape, note pad, and a candy bar. All those little things we forget to pack.

CHINESE KNIFE MONEY

By Robert D. Leonard Jr. and Robert Weinstein

Editor Note: This article is the 9th in a continuing series of Chicago International Coin Fair souvenirs issued by the Chicago Coin Club. The knife pictured, while similar to the 'straight knife' type, is not an exact copy of any original. It was made of 0.040" brass by photo chemical etching. Each piece was then hand patinated by Chicago Coin Club member Robert Feiler to resemble the appearance of original issues as closely as possible. Only 250 serially-numbered pieces were made by the club for fund raising purposes.

One of the most unusual forms of currency ever issued, the knife money of ancient China is described in all surveys of "odd and curious money," however brief, and is frequently mentioned in general works on money and numismatics. Yet many of the "facts" written about it are contradictory, superseded by recent studies—or simply guesses!

The first difficulty facing students of ancient Chinese money is that the exact translation of the inscription on many pieces is unknowable. The Chinese language has evolved over the millenia, and even Chinese scholars have not been able to agree simply on the transliteration of the inscription on most pieces of early knife money from seal characters into modern Chinese characters; of 17 types as classified by Coole (Encyclopedia, Vol. 5), two have had as many as 10 different transliterations proposed! Even when consensus is achieved on which character is meant, some characters have widely divergent possible meanings which can obscure interpretation of the inscription as a whole (i.e., *duan* can mean modest, an extremity, cause, head, correct, an end, sober, origin, or upright!).

Another problem lies with the literary sources. Though China has a wealth of ancient histories, plus annals whose dates are in precise agreement from 841 B.C.E. forward and correctable earlier due to mention of eclipses, these sources are known to have been edited in ancient times. In 213 B.C.E., books at variance with Qin thought were burned. Later writers were influenced by current usages and may have misinterpreted earlier sources.

Knife coins have been collected since the Song Dynasty (960-1279 C.E.), and where there are collectors, there will follow purveyors of false collectibles. Most copies are reasonably exact (counterfeits), but many imitations in reduced size and/or the wrong metal (brass) exist. Fantasies with unusual shapes, gold inlay, and even human figures (Terrien de Lacouperie type 55) have bedeviled collectors and cataloguers over the years.

Finally, the best literature is in Chinese, and most of the numismatic publications in English leave much to be desired. Illustrations are generally from rubbings or—worse—line drawings, with few clear photographs. Dates given vary from book to book, and even within the same book! In particular, Coole shows an annoying sloppiness through his many books that blunts his authority. Cribb's review of his *Encyclopedia of Chinese Coins* goes so far as to say, "It is sad to see so much effort wasted...[the volumes] are so flawed in their presentation as to be of little practical help to the study of the coins." Even in china itself there is much disagreement on dates, the readings of characters, who controlled what city and when, and the proper sequence for the many varieties of spades and knives.

Despite these obstacles, we have carefully reviewed the material available to us and make bold to present the most current information on Chinese knife money, from the earliest transition from actual metal knives as barter items to the last issue of commemorative specimens under Xian Feng (1851-1862). Their composition, method of manufacture, inscriptions, and areas and periods of circulation are explained. We conclude with an annotated bibliography.

History of the Zhou Dynasty

In the final years of the 11th century B.C.E. the Shang State, China's first historical civilization, was vanquished by their neighbor and client the Zhou. The Zhou expanded quickly beyond the original Shang sphere of influence, con-

quering 750 states allied to the Shang. These small states were quickly consolidated into perhaps 100 in the early years of the Zhou, and later to about 20. The Zhou soon created a large feudal state with a well organized state bureaucracy.

About 770 B.C.E. the Zhou Dynasty was overthrown, to be replaced by the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, with a different capital. However, the increase in the power of the feudal lords led to the weakening of the central state to a point where the Zhou king was a mere figurehead. These times are referred to by Chinese historians as the "Spring and Autumn period."

Barter

The first money of China—appearing in Shang times—was cowries. Later, copper in the form of rings was used and barter of small items of everyday use was common. During the Spring and Autumn period, two of these barter items gave rise to the earliest inscribed coinage of China, spade and knife monies.

(Note: the date of "not later than 1104 B.C." for the introduction of knife coins given in the preface to Coole's *Encyclopedia*, Vol. 5, is derived from Ban Gu's *Annals of the Former Han Dynasty,* written in the second half of the 1st century C.E., with later additions; as Terrien de Lacouperie points out [p. x], the historian apparently misunderstood his source, which referred to tongues of bronze. Another high date, 1079-879 B.C.E., is offered by Wang Yu-Ch'uan [p. 153], based on the foundation date of the Qi state. More likely, the inscription "Everlasting legal money of Qi at the establishment of the state" refers to the dominance the state attained during the reign of Duke Huan [685-643 B.C.E.], or even to the overthrow of the Zhou Dynasty in 770 B.C.E. Modern Chinese numismatists accept a date in the Spring and Autumn period, as the earliest regulations for the weight of knife and spade money occur about 670-665 B.C.E.)

Spade Money

The earliest spade money was cast from copper or bronze and closely resembles the original implement, with hollow handles like actual spades. They rarely have inscriptions indicating when or where they were produced; some are completely anepigraphic. In later years they became so stylized that someone not seeing the forms that came before would wonder why they were called spade money.

The states issuing spades were those in the central part of the Zhou kingdom, including Jin, Song, Zhou, Lu, Qin, and Zhu, and in the later period Song, Wei (Liang), Chao, Han, Lu, Yan, Qin, and Chu (see maps).

Knife Money

With spade money widely accepted as currency, why was the knife shape introduced? According to Huai-nan Ze (died 122 B.C.E.), at the eve of an expedition in about 679-675 B.C.E., the soldiers of Duke Huan of Qi were dissatisfied with the old law that the payment of mulcts for slight offenses should be in copper ring currency. Their General, afraid of their being disloyal and wishing to facilitate enlistment, authorized using their own metal knives as payment. The people were delighted with the innovation, we are told, and eagerly adopted knives as a medium of exchange.

While the 500-year-old legend related by Huai-nan Ze may not be true, the earliest knife coins do resemble ancient Chinese bronze knives in some respects. A knife excavated from the last capital of the Shang Dynasty is 220 mm long (compared to 150 to 190 mm for early knife coins) and also has a slightly curved blade with a ring on the end. The blade is shaped more like a modem kitchen knife than the scimitar shape of the knife coins, though, and it lacks the longitudinal and transverse reinforcing ribs.

"Qi zao bang chang fa huo" (Everlasting legal money of Qi at the establishment of the state): these were the words that opened the era of true coinage in China. This legend indicates when this series was made: Qi established hegemony over the other Zhou states between about 770 and 643 B.C.E., and their coinage must have started at this time.

Three other states issued knives of the same sort with inscriptions naming the issuer: Ji Mo, An Yang, and Tan. All were located in the vicinity of the Shantung Peninsula on the periphery of Qi. The Ji Mo pieces could be even earlier than the Qi pieces, as they use the older character *feng* instead of *bang*. The period of coinage for these other states was brief, however, because by the fifth century all of them had succumbed to the expansionist Qi State.

These early knives were quite large and well cast of bronze in clay molds, two or three at a time. They are characterized by sharp clear inscriptions. Some were probably made by private parties, as coinage was not a government monopoly until 135 B.C.E.

The first issues of Qi had six characters. Later issues had four and then three characters, the legend having been shortened to read *Qi che fa huo* or *Qi fa huo*, both meaning "legal money of Qi." The six and four character knives are not uncommon, but their popularity makes them somewhat harder to obtain than the very common three character pieces which were produced in large quantities, probably to fund Qi's imperial ambitions. Qi knives apparently functioned in international trade as well: Barnes writes that hoards of Qi knives have been found as far afield as Okinawa.

The coins of the other three states bear similar legends, usually having five characters as in *Ji Mo che fa huo*, *An Yang fa huo*, or four as in *Ji Mo fa huo*. The issue of Tan is worse

than unique; not even a whole specimen is preserved! This broken knife, originally in the Fang Ruo collection, has one complete character and one partial character, which however can be read as Tan state. A rubbing of this piece is pictured in Wang Yu-Chuan (Pl. XXXVIII) and *The Shanghai Encyclopedia* (vol. 1, p. 590).

All early knives have one or two characters on the reverse. The meaning of these is not yet clear; some appear to be the names of cities, while others may be serial marks. Another mark which is always found has been taken to be the seal character for ten.

The circulation of knife and spade coins in the Spring and Autumn period (circa 550 B.C.E.) is shown on the map. At this time, most of China used spade money.

Chinese States of the Spring and Autumn Period. C. 550 B.C.E.

Evolution of Knife Money

The large heavy knives gave way to three series of smaller lighter ones. The chronology of these is still not well established, but it seems that those commonly called "sharp-pointed knives" were the next to evolve. In this period knives supplanted spades in some spade-using areas, and it is possible that some states issued both for a time.

Sharp-pointed knives occur with the character *Jin* which could indicate the northern state of that name which issued spades in the early period. Certainly knives were used in that area after about 400 B.C.E. when the state was destroyed by its neighbors Qin and Wei. From the Jin territory two new states were formed and Wei also acquired new lands from Jin's demise.

The two new states were Han and Chao and there are sharp-pointed knives bearing mint names of cities known to have belonged to Chao which gained most of the old Jin lands. At a much later date Chao would once again change coinage and issue spades in the last period of the old style money just before the introduction of round coins.

Sharp-pointed knives also occur with Qi mint names, but the time of issue is not established. Many knives are blank or have one character of unknown significance. Their issuers are not known.

In the Warring States period, circa 350 B.C.E., the circulation of knife money spread into the former spade money area (particularly in the state of Yen), as shown on the map.

Chinese States of the Warring States Period C. 350 B.C.E.

Next came the "straight knives," made in long and short sizes. All are rare. The short ones are even smaller and thinner than the sharp-pointed knives. Their legend is always the name of one of five cities: Handan, Bo, Cheng-bo, Lin, or Jinyang. Those of Lin allow the series to be approximately dated, since the sharp-pointed knife of Lin was issued between about 400-300 B.C.E. Thus, the small knife of Lin—which is obviously later—must have been cast between around 300 B.C.E. and their replacement by round coinage about 250 B.C.E. The longer ones tend to have characters on both sides: a short legend on the obverse and a single character on the reverse.

The last major series are the Ming knives, as the legend appears to read *"Ming dao"* (Ming knife). This was long thought to have been the name of the issuing city, but this is no longer the case. The character *ming*, made up of the signs for the sun and moon, means "bright," and might imply "abundance of wealth." Daxi, however, states that the character is not *ming* but *yi*. The Ming knives are thought to have been introduced about 400 B.C.E.

Ming knives are very common. Schjoth (p. 4) recounts that in wells and tumbled down walls in the Hejian district of Hebei [prior to 1827], finds were "frequently" made of several thousand at a time, and during the reign of Dao Guang (1821-1850), "numberless" specimens were found within the limits of Hebei province. Over 4,000 pieces were found in a single hoard in northern Korea Arid they

have also been discovered in southern Korea, Japan, and the Ryukyus. So vast is the variety of Ming knives that Daxi devotes over 200 pages to the subject.

Mint names occur of cities in several states. Qi, where knives had a long tradition, and Yen, which produced spades in the early period, were the major producers of this series but others may have issued them as well.

At the end of the Ming section in Daxi there are some knives of Tan, most (all?) from a find of "several hundred pieces" unearthed in the neighborhood of Xiang-yu-cun in modem Boshan, adjacent to the capital of ancient Tan. One, with the characteristic elbow of the later Ming knives, has the *ming* character, but the rest do not. They vary in appearance; two look like smaller versions of the early heavy knives, one like a straight knife, and the rest somewhere between the early style Ming knives (that is, without the prominent elbow) and pointed knives. It would seem that Tan, which left so little of its early monetary history behind, preserved a considerable variety of later types, some of which appear to be transitional forms. However, the Ming knife of Tan presents a problem, as the state of Tan had already been absorbed by Qi by 400 B.C.E.

Round coins eventually supplanted the old forms, and circulation of knife and spade money was finally forbidden in 135 B.C.E. The spade states, however, tended to make round coins with round holes and the knife states round coins with square holes. Eventually the Qin united the country and established the round coin with square hole design.

Wang Mang

These types continued until 6 C.E., when the regent Wang Mang declared himself "acting emperor" on behalf of the infant Han emperor. Three years later he deposed the rightful emperor and declared a new dynasty, the Xin. A scholar, he admired all classical Chinese civilization; this extended to his ideas about coinage as well. One of his first steps was to introduce two issues of ancient style coins. The first was a series of spades in values from 100 to 1000 in 100-unit increments.

Later he issued other coins, then—in 7 C.E., according to Terrien de Lacouperie, but in 11 C.E., according to Brudin—two of the oddest shaped knives ever produced. These pieces look more like keys than knives and are frequently referred to as such. The inscriptions make it clear that he intended these to be knife money, though: *"Qi Dao Wu Bai,* " Qi (graving?) knife value 500, and *"Yi Dao Bing Wu Qian,"* one knife value 5000. An undenominated variety reading simply Qi Dao is also known. These have the form of a round coin with square hole, with a small, key-like blade attached. The value 5000, although not uncommon, is highly prized by collectors and usually commands a high price, because on one variety the characters *Yi* and *Dao* are inlaid in gold! Bladeless knife coins of both varieties, *Qi Dao* and *Yi Dao*, were also cast.

Wang Mang was overthrown in 23 C.E. and with him went the last spade and knife money of China, ending an interesting but short lived return to China's numismatic roots.

Xian Feng

The Thomas Henry Coole collection, formed in China between about 1908 and 1930, includes an imitation of the short knife coin of Wang Mang, but in the name of Xian Feng (1851-1862). "Whether these were issued on some special occasion, or otherwise we do not know," his son, Arthur Braddan Coole, wrote in *Coins in China's History*. Certainly they were not part of the regular currency system, as they are great rarities. With these curious throwbacks closes the story of Chinese knife money.

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Continued on page 20

Small $'s = Big Results

Fund raising for restoration of books for the ANA Library was quite successful this year.

One hundred and eighty-six dollars was raised by the mail-in solication to WIN members through *Winning Ways*. Additional tickets were sold at the ANA Denver, CO Convention for a grand total of $475.

WIN started with four wonderful prizes in our drawing: 1st prize was *The Eliasberg Auction Catalog*, one soft cover and one hard cover copy plus prices realized; and Q.David Bowers newest book on the life of Louis E. Eliasberg. About a $250 value. This prize was courtesy of B & M and Gail Watson. 2nd prize was the two volume set of the *ANA Centennial History*. 3rd prize WIN's was WIN's 1995 Elongated Coin Set. 4th prize was a striking coin necktie.

Ruthann Brettell ANA Show Coordinator surprised us by providing eight more prizes. Four volumes of the *ANA Centennial Anthology* books and four sets (2 volumes) of the *ANA Centennial History*. It was great being able to give away a total of 12 prizes to our supporters.

1st prize went to Judith Kagin
2nd prize to Cindy Grellman
3rd to Joe Jaffe of J & T Coins
4th Harlan White
5th Bob Lecce
6th Walt Ankerman
7th Bob Grellman
8th Val Webb (donated prize to the WIN Library)
9th Cindy Mohon
10th Kent Gulley, Silvertowne
11th Dana Samuelson
12th Dorothy Baber

Sharp dresser Harlan White sports his new coin necktie. Nice, Harlan....very nice.

And The Winners Are:

Dorothy Baber holds the bag of tickets while Ruthann Brettell draws the winning tickets. Patti Jagger, center, displays a few of the prizes.

At The Barbie

Lynn Chen, left, ANA Librarian accepts the check for $475 from Patti Jagger, WIN President. Anthony Swiatek, Governor and Ken Bressett look on. I understand the ANA open house and bar-b-que was a huge success.

WIN joins ANA in thanking each and every contributor who bought tickets which will help to rebind library books and, in time, purchase new volumes for the ANA Library. Lynn Chen will provide us with an accounting of what your donations purchased later in the year. The fund raising was a success and the Board will probably vote to do this again next year.

Be sure and use the mail privileges the library offers when needed. The only cost to you is the postage and the assurance you will take good care of the books while in your possession. Couldn't be simpler.

Cindy Mohon

From the Secretary's Desk

Denver ANA General Meeting August 17, 1996

Meeting was called to order at 8:10 A.M. The persons attending were asked to introduce themselves. There were 21 persons in attendance. The minutes from June 1, 1996 were read and approved. The Treasurer's report was read and approved.

Old Business:

Patti Jagger asked for the report from the editor of *Winning Ways,* Gloria Peters. Gloria said that we need more ads for the journal. She also indicated that the annual literary award had gone smoothly--and she expressed gratitude to the three fine judges who had done the work of judging for the award. Eric Von Klinger, Cindy Grellman and John Highfill acted as judges for this year's entries.

Patti indicated that tickets were still being sold for the ANA Library Book Preservation and Restoration Fund. She informed the meeting that the prizes for the drawings were available to be viewed at the WIN club table. There are some fine prizes this year and response has been good to the donation requests. Patti listed the prizes.

It was also announced that the bourse kits will be sold by pages at Long Beach in hopes of boosting their sales numbers.

New Business:

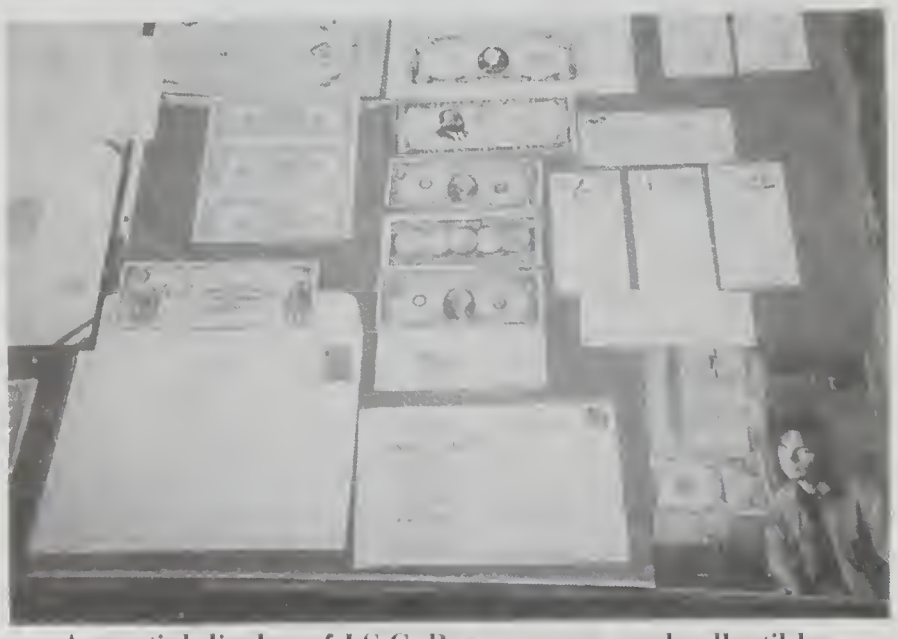
The winner of the 1996 Literary Award was announced. Cindy Mohon was awarded a beautiful plaque engraved with the name of the Award and the title of the winning article which was "The Passing of an Engineering Marvel." The article was about the 1892-1893 construction of the giant Ferris wheel at the Columbian Exposition and the related exonumia. Cindy thanked the WIN organization and the volunteer judges for their work in giving this award.

The business portion of the meeting was adjourned; and the guest speaker was introduced. John Wilson (with the able assistance of his wife, Nancy) presented a tremendously energetic and interesting lecture about J.S.G. Boggs. His lecture was called 'Boggs Tastic Money Painter.' John told the interesting history of Boggs' artwork and its exchange for goods. John provided tremendous graphic and sample support for his lecture by passing around original examples of Bogg's work as well as photographs. John and Nancy also provided numerous wonderful door prizes, which were won by the drawing of tickets for all the prizes. Included in the many door prizes were a macerated money piece and an autographed artwork $10. Your secretary is sorry to report that the awards moved so quickly that the items and winners escaped notation for the minutes. If any of the participants have a record (or better memory) of the door prizes and the winners please forward the information for an addition to the minutes. The general meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Cindy Mohon

Note: Our order for refreshments went astray and Nancy saved the day with her wonderful cookies. Thanks, Nancy.

John Wilson, ANA Governor and paper money collector presented a excellent program on J.S.G. Boggs at the ANA WIN meeting.



A partial display of J.S.G. Boggs money and collectibles on display at John and Nancy Wilson's presentation.

Awards and Honors

WIN's 1996 Literary Award Judges Pick Best Article

Cynthia Mohon (left) accepts WIN's 2nd Literary Award presented by Gloria Peters, Editor (center) and President Patti Jagger (left). The Award includes a $50 cash prize. Cindy's winning article 'The Passing Of An engineering Marvel,' appeared in Volume 4 No. 1, January, 1995.

National Literary Guild Awards

The N.L.G. Bash was it's usual 'bashing' good humored event. But, in addition it was quite successful for WIN members in the awards presented.

N.L.G. conferred four extraordinary merit awards. Gloria Peters and Cynthia Mohon received the Extraordinary Merit Award for their book *The Complete Guide To Shield and Liberty Head Nickels.* J.T. Stanton also won an Extraordinary Merit Award for *The Cherrypickers Newsletter.*

In the Regional club publications, best article went to Anthony Swiatek, "The Norse-American Issue" *FUN Topics*; Best column award went to Gayle K. Pike, "From Your President and Editor," *TennCoin News.* In the non-profit national publication awards, best issue award was received by Helen Carmody for the fall-winter 1995 issue of *The Commemorative Trail.*

Congratulations To All WIN Award Members

The Glenn Smedley Award

Cindy Grellman was recognized for her outstanding service to the ANA and numismatics by presentation of the Glenn Smedley Memorial Award.

Cindy is an extremely active member of the hobby, serving on the boards of many numismatic organization, including secretary for FUN and the Token and Medal Society. She also has served as president of the Civil War Token Society and the Georgia State Token-Exonumia Association. Cindy has authored articles for several hobby publications and is a contributing author to more than 10 books on tokens. WIN is proud to have Cindy as a judge for WIN's Literary Award. Congratulations Cindy!

ANA Honors

Each year the American Numismatic Association recognizes outstanding journals and newsletters produced by local, regional and specialty numismatic organizations. In the regional publications catagory third place was a tie between the Tennessee State Numismatic Society's *TennCoin News*, edited by Gayle K. Pike, and the Texas Numismatic Association's *TNA News*. Congratulations Gayle!

Cindy Mohon & Gloria Peters co-authors of *The Complete Guide To Shield and Nickels* receives the book Extraordinary Merit Award at the NLG Bash from Scott Travers (lf.) and David Alexander (rt.)

The Grand Lady of Numismatics

Elvira Clain-Stefanelli

Winner of the 1996 Farran Zerbe Memorial Award for Distinguished Service

A dinner was held at the Denver ANA Convention to honor Elvira (Lisa) Clain-Stefanelli, for her many years as the consummate numismatist. Lisa is an Honorary WIN member and we are proud to have this distinguished lady in the WIN organization. (Photo courtesy of *The Numismatist.* Photograph Lee Anderson)

MARKETING THE STONE MOUNTAIN
The Special Coins and Medals
Part I

By Gloria Peters, NLG

It has been said by historians that if Lincoln had not been assassinated the settlement of the Civil War would have been more equitable, for Lincoln's goal was to unite ...not destroy. Even Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy stated, "Next to the destruction of the Confederacy, the death of Abraham Lincoln was the darkest day the South has ever known."[1]

Slavery, and states rights were certainly the emotional issues for many, and the focus for the Abolitionists, but Lincoln was a moderate. He believed the slavery issue would die of its own volition in time, but it was certainly a issue he could not ignore. In time he supported legislation to eliminate slavery.[2,5] Lincoln's prime concern, however, was the need for a strong union of all states if we were to survive as a nation. The Civil War's outcome did fulfill Lincoln's vision and established the country as 'we' for the first time in our young country's history.

In this period cartoon, the North, and victor of the bloody Civil War, extends a hand in an offer to honor the gallant soldiers of the Southern states in issuing the Stone Mountain commemorative Half Dollar.

In 1917, over fifty years after the Civil War had ended, the Southern states united once again. This time it was to fulfill a peaceful dream, or obligation if you will, and it required coordination and the cooperation of all states...north and south. The Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association was formed to commemorate the South's fighting men in the Civil War with a massive sculpture on Stone Mountain in Atlanta, Georgia.

Thus began one of the most dedicated and publicized undertakings the country had ever experienced to honor a group of soldiers and their military leaders. Contact was made with noted artist and sculptor Gutzon Borglum and the fifty-four year crusade began. The thought of a huge sculpture on Stone Mountain fit Borglum's streak of titanism and he proceeded to complete drawings and models in anticipation of a coin being approved, and ultimately the sculpture.[3] Association Secretary Daniel W. Webb and Journalist Harry Edwards both claimed credit for the idea of a commemorative coin. Regardless of who had ownership of the idea, the vision required a coin which would be acceptable to the North as well as the South ... and one which would allow sufficient profit for this gigantic monument. A letter was sent to President Coolidge's Secretary to enlist support for a Stone Mountain coin resulting in a meeting being arranged. But, perhaps it was Borglum's appeal as a Northerner to Senate leader Henry Cabot Lodge which received the most attention. President Coolidge respected Borglum's work and responded. The result was an issue approved for five million Stone Mountain commemorative Half Dollars.[4]

Borglum's original design was quite different from the accepted design and, understandably so, from the North's viewpoint. Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President, was

removed from the coin. The Children's Medals show the original design, as does the sculpture.

General Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson appearance on the coin was acceptable by both the north and south due to earned respect . The nation's respect for Lee was borne out in Charles Barasch's "Marketing the Stone Mountain Commemorative, North and South," (*Winning Ways* January, 1996) where *The Baltimore Post* was quoted as saying " ...Northerners are among the very first to admit Lee was one of the greatest of Americans."

Uniting The Country

Yes, the South had lost the war and the relatively lush plantation life style of many slave owners. After the war the defeated secessionist south had been set upon by opportunists, tax collectors and others with intent to punish and destroy pride rather than heal the festering wounds that existed between the Northern and Southern states.

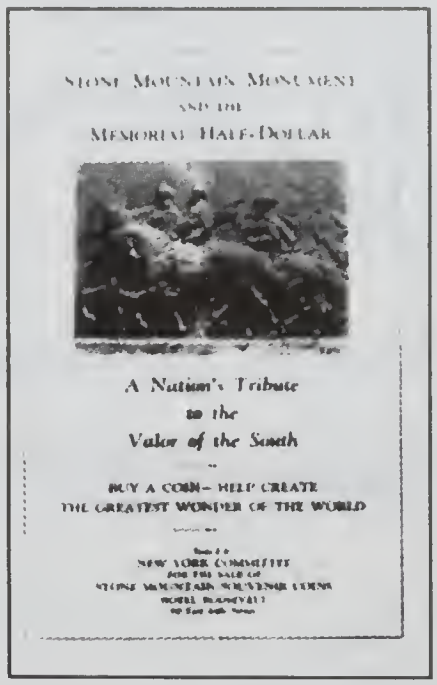
Undoubtedly political concerns and unification of the country was a prime consideration for the northern faction to agree to the issue of this coin. It was unbelievable to many that the losers were honored on a U.S. commemorative coin. One Union Civil War Veteran, S.F. Stewart, led the northern veterans' protest to the "affront to loyal Americans" in telegrams and letters."[4] After Stewart' death, his daughter penned *The Reward of Patriotism*, in part a vehement rebuttal to the "traitor coin."[4] It must have seemed to some that the losers (considered traitors by many) were honored on a U.S. commemorative coin before any Union soldiers received such recognition...other than Grant in 1922. But to those in more powerful positions it was time to heal the breach, and the Stone Mountain coin was supported by some very influential citizens throughout the country.

Selling The Stone Mountain

Marketing/promotion and selling of this coin was to produce some of the most unusual commemorative coins and medals ever offered in any numismatic series.

The Stone Mountain Memorial began as a project of the Atlanta United Daughters of The Confederacy; however, a project of this scope was beyond their means and The Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association was formed.[4]

Harvey Hill, a publicist from New York, was hired by the Association to mastermind the selling and publicity. Hill is credited for inducing industries and businesses to buy large amount of coins as a goodwill gesture.[4] Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Atlanta responded by buying coins for employees and creating a unique holder which held one coin. The Retail Credit Company of Atlanta also distributed coins in a card with a special inscription. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad gave coins away on their railroads and the Southern Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. sent

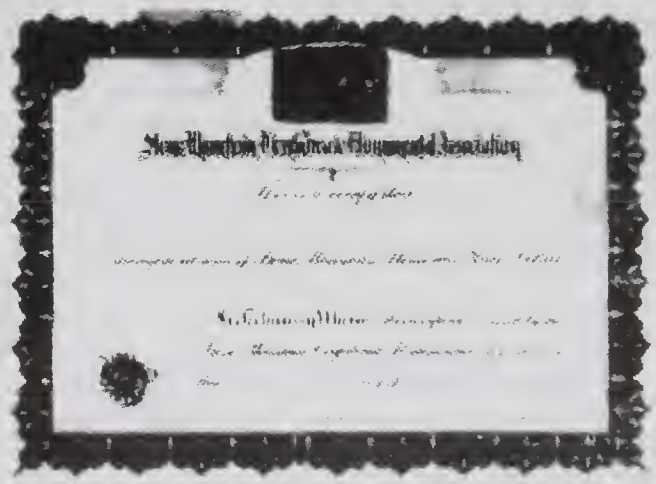


Brochure issued by New York Committee For The Sale of Stone Mountain Souvenir Coins. Hotel Roosevelt was the committee's headquarters. New York was a strong supporter of sales for the Southern memorial, *ie*, Bernard Baruch.

coins to their agents with an accompanying booklet.

Bernard Baruch, a New York financier, purchased 1000 coins to help the New York campaign in 1925. These coins were sold with an imprinted card/envelope issued by The Citizens & Southern National Bank. The imprinted card states 'from the collection of Bernard Baruch.' Baruch was born in South Carolina in 1870 and was a descendent of a Confederate veteran.[6]

Early in the sales promotion one thousand coins were placed in numbered envelopes to be presented to backers, political allies and supporters of the Confederate cause.[4] But none of the above coins distributed have been shown to contain the coins of our story...the special coins...the counterstamped issues.



Certificate accompanied by a Stone Mountain coin The buyer's name was written on the certificate and the coin was given a number but it was not counterstamped. To this date 8 certificates are known (Adna Wilde Jr.).

Continued on page 17

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Patricia Davis

Tracking The Market With Pat

By Patricia Davis
Centennial Coin Galleries
Torrance, CA

DEAD CAT BOUNCE

The adage, "The only sure things in life are death and taxes. has a twin truism on Wall Street - "The market runs on greed and fear."

Well, we have had our expected trial drop in the market and the advertised buying opportunity materialized. The Dow Jones average has now recovered and Wall Street is singing 'hush little investor don't you cry.' The pull back was perceived as the needed correction, which would provide the springboard for another market advance. The market is now climbing a wall of worry on the way to a moonshot. Many investors are now glad that they bought the market on the dip which will enable them to make more money on the upswing. And oh! Don't pay attention to history, because this time things are different! The world has changed, we are the brave new world of sophistication and computers. Another mantra, to keep investors in the market is that the baby boomers are investing for their retirement and therefore are "investing for the long term." Prestigious wall street brokerages hire expensive ad agencies to produce commercials featuring rich looking, grandfatherly men who drop pearls of wisdom along with their sage advice "Invest for the long term." Sounds good, but not when the market is in the process of topping out!

It has usually, in the last thirty years, made more economic sense to own assets rather than holding cash because the devaluation of the dollar or inflation, which is the other side of the coin, has enfeebled the purchasing power of the dollar over the years. However, what can we expect in the future if the market experiences a real bear market. Will paper assets, hard assets or cash be king?

There is a term on Wall Street called "A Sucker Rally" or the more popular sobriquet "A Dead Cat Bounce." My apologies to all cat lovers, but the traders on the floor tend to create visually negative labels. Both of the preceding phrases describe the same market action. From history let's take a peek at the dynamics of a market cycle and create a possible scenario where this type of a rally might fit in.

As the market rises, with the start of a bull market, investors gradually decide that the market is again warm and safe as stock investments start to out perform the bond, CD and moneymarkets. Investors, which in our fable will be referred to as ants, start to notice that others are getting richer, while they, after capital gains, are losing ground. These worker ants begin to take their savings and retirement money and join the smart winners on Wall Street.

What a joy it is to brag to their friends about the profits they are now enjoying by participating in the biggest investment game in the world. These worker ants have finally come of age in sophistication. Most of their parents could not even understand the stock listings in the financial pages and now, here they are, able to decipher the once arcane stock quotes and PE ratios. They totally have the game wired. No one can now outsmart these ants. New age ants can go on-line and like the professional broker, can pull up bar charts, candlesticks and all the forecasting charts and graphs. As the market ascends, these worker ants start flying high after being given a dose of technology and easy money. Every discretionary dollar the worker ant has is put into this new found golden egg. Finally, many worker ants can see "rich and comfortable" within their grasp. Worker ant is so good at this new get-rich game that credit is drawn upon because ant thinks that the latest tip on the internet will more than cover the interest and principal that will one day come due. Some worker ants will even be the first insect on the hill to brag about being in on the ground floor of maybe the next Microsoft. Hype, hype and a rising stock market rewards a few and incites the greed in a million other ants. What is now driving this market higher is psychology, mostly greed; but coming next will be fear. Greed and fear are the partners in boom and bust cycles.

Enter The Bargain Hunting Ants

When the market makers have pulled in all the worker ants, who have all but exhausted their means of ready money, the flow of money into the market drops and the market experiences a small correction. Enter the bargain hunting ants, who have been watching and waiting. These are the ants who

Continued on page 18

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THE BIBLIOPHILE

By Ken Bressett

Grading Coins Today:
An ANA Correspondence Course.
By Don Bonser.

This new book is part two in a series being presented by the American Numismatic Association as a Correspondence Course. It can be purchased singly for its own merits, or for use in conjunction with the ANA instructional course. In form it is obviously designed as a text book for home study and use in building skills in grading United States coin.

The basic text of this book centers on a word description of each different type of U.S. coin, in conditions ranging from About Good to Uncirculated. Specimens of each coin, in each grade of condition, are shown to illustrate and add to the word descriptions. The format is very much like the system used in *The Official ANA Grading Standards for United States Coins.* Most of the illustrations are clear and well chosen to represent the stated grade.

One might ask if another book on grading is actually needed when there are several on the market already. The answer to that is that one can never know too much about this very essential skill, and there is information in this new book that is not found elsewhere. Also, the instructional narrative that goes along with the grading definitions will be of help to anyone who has not had years of experience in grading. The major difference in this presentation is that it is more of a training book than a set of standard rules.

Other differences are evident. This book does not exactly follow the Official ANA Standards, even though it is sanctioned by that same organization. The major deviation is in interpretation of numerical grading as seen by the purest who uses strict academic ANA grades, and the real world of dealers and collectors who use what is called "Commercial Grading." The Bonser book sets out to describe and explain Commercial Grading to show what is being used by many in the business as today's practice.

Ken Bressett

Various sections of this book cover Introduction to Grading, a good overview of the problems and state of grading as it applies to United States coins; The Elements of a Coin's Grade, that is what to look for, and how to follow the course outline. Other sections dwell on Protecting Your Numismatic Holdings, Grading Standards and Descriptions, and the questions and tests necessary to successfully complete the Correspondence Course. A certificate, with honors designations, is issued to those who qualify.

The most noticeable glitches in this text are the coin illustrations which do not always match the descriptions. In some cases the coins are entirely wrong, as happened with the AU Roosevelt dime obverse that is matched with AG Mercury reverse; or the Kennedy half dollar reverse that is used with an 1806 obverse. Other discrepancies are more subtle, but just as misleading. Use of the same illustration for more than one grade is the most prevalent error.

Weaknesses aside, this is a good explanation of the grading situation, and one that offers an look into what one can expect to find on the bourse floor today. Supplement it with the ANA video on Mint State Grading (by J.P. Martin) and the Official Grading Standards, or a copy of Photograde (by Jim Ruddy) and you too can grade with the experts.

Numis Mania Questions

1. What was the major concern about bicentennial coin sets remaining in the San Francisco area after the original issue deadline?
2. The Franklin Roosevelt medal was made in silver for the inauguration of which year?
3. Which President personally choose from Saint Gauden's designs the standing Liberty and eagle in flight for the Double Eagle, and the feather headdress and standing eagle design for the Eagle?
4. For which state did Paul Revere make copper coins?
5. What was the primary problem the Trade dollar caused in domestic U.S. after silver was devalued?
6. 'Old Swedes Church, with clouds through which appear the sun's rays...date of authorization (1936) below...' describes which commemorative coin?
7. What was the name given to those who made the journey to California by ship during the gold rush?

Answers can be found on page 18

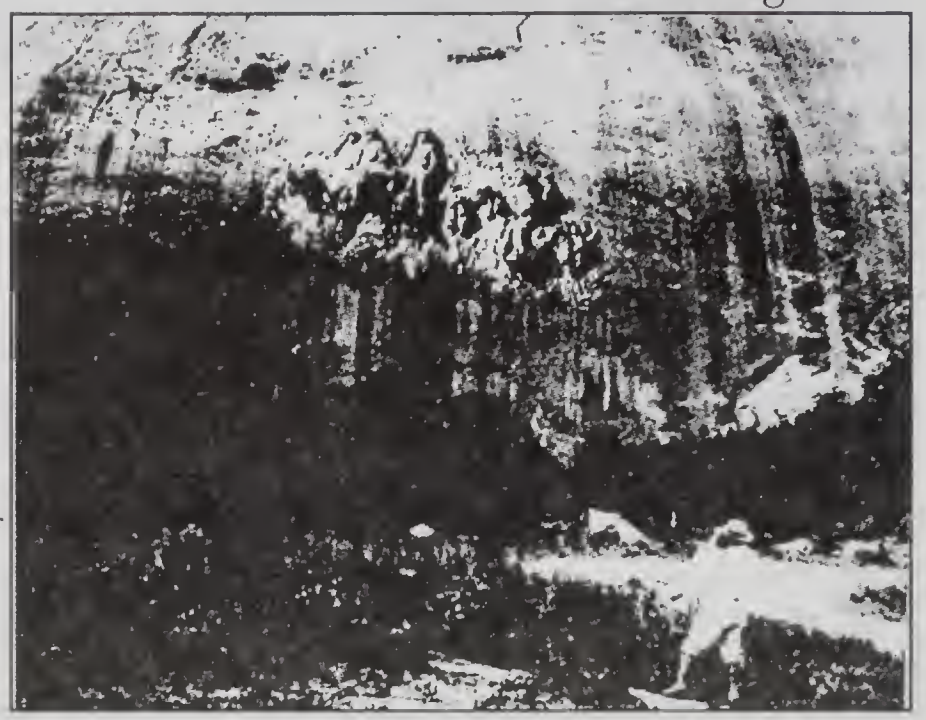
Stone Mountain Counterstamps...from page 12

Selling over one million coins (actual number sold was 1,314,709) was a huge project and the ideas to enhance sales were quite unique...even by today's standards. Records have shown 600,000 coins were sold to businesses and individuals, but after the first 'push' confidence and sales waned. The Association countered by initiating the Harvest Campaign whereby southern states headed by paid executives would take over sales and distribution of thousands of coins under the direction of the Association.[4]

Some coins were auctioned with certificates made out to the person who purchased the coins. The buyer's name was also entered in a special book. It is unclear if any of the auctioned coins were counterstamped, although a few could have been after the start of counterstamping in 1926.

Coins were still sold to individuals and some were presented to veterans of the Confederacy. There were contests for children who sold coins, and society charity balls were held to promote sales.[4] But the most innovative sales marketing plan is thought to have originated from the Association.

The Goal: Focus Never Changed



Borglum poses before the projected image of his Confederate memorial in Stone Mountain, Georgia. Borglum left the project after many conflicts with the Altanta committee. Lee is said to be 69 feet high, so huge that men carving the granite mountain took refuge from the rain in his horse's mouth. (Picture from the Borglum Family Collection).

Counterstamping The Stone Mountain

The U.S. Mint had helped promoters in selling several commemorative series by creating rarities, *ie,* the 1921 Missoui 2x4 ; the 1921 Alabama 2x2; 1922 Grant w/star; two dates for the Columbian '82 and '83; PDS sets, multi-year sets and so forth. However, none of the above 'manufactured rarities' are as rare as the counterstamped coins created by the Confederate Monumental Association in Georgia...and without the government's help.

In 1926 a brochure noted that four classes of special Stone Mountain coins were available--pieces dedicated to municipalities, U.D.C. Chapters, Sons of Confederate Veterans (S.C.V.) Camps, and honor students of schools, colleges and universities. [2] It is these special, counterstamped coins that are sought by collectors today.

These special coins were 'dedicated, serially numbered, registered' and offered by the Association at special prices 'in keeping with their special value.' It was suggested:

> "A coin dedicated to a municipality may be purchased by a group of citizens for presentation to the Mayor, as an official or personal gift. It may be mounted in the cornerstone of the City Hall, or in the dedication tablet of a municipal bridge or viaduct, or mounted for the desk of the Mayor, or the desk of the presiding officer of the City Council. Many other uses will suggest themselves to patriotic citizens."[4]

The state historian for the Alabama division of the U.D.C., in recording the praise for that group's work selling coins, provides the following:

> Mrs. Palmer, President, commended the Daughters for their efficiency and cooperation in making the sale of the memorial coins for Stone Mountain a success in Alabama. One of the features of the sale of the coins was a numbered, or special, coin for each town and city in the state. These were disposed of in various ways according to the plan of the campaign managers in the various town. Some were sold at auction, others by subscription and presented to the individual selling the greatest number of coins.[4]

The U.D.C. brochure which addressed these special coins stated:

> " A coin dedicated to a U.D.C. chapter may be purchased by a group of citizens for presentation to the President of the chapter, as an official or

Stone Mountain Counterstamped 86. One of three known with only the two digit number. Unknown issuer.

Continued on page 19

Tracking The Market...from page 14

have been patiently studying the market and feel that they have the market "really wired." They did their homework! They were patient and not carried away with all the hype. These ants are the slow, methodical, thinking and planning ants who have been waiting for a correction. When the correction arrives these smart ants are the ones to instantly hit the buy button and scoop up stocks at discount prices.

Now that all the domestic ants are in the market, the foreign central bankers lower their interest rates, which makes the U.S. stock and bond market even more attractive. At this point, the bell goes "ring-a-ding" and the international worker ants join the domestic ants which again increases the capital inflow into the market and advances the stock averages. The indexes punch through all former highs, pauses, then the game is suddenly over. There are no more buyers, only investors waiting to take a profit at a higher level. After the first great meltdown, there will be a last great bounce. This is what Wall Street calls a "Dead Cat Bounce." where all the specialist bulls, seeing the handwriting on the wall, unload their inventory on the pseudo-bottom fishing ants, who think that again, as in the past, the market will quickly recover and tomorrow the sun will shine on their investments.

How long will those who bought in on the last bounce up have to wait to see a profit? One guess is a good as another.

I have always admired Ben Franklin, much as did the French Court. Ben gave us what we call the Ben Franklin downsheet. A take-off version follows. Take a sheet of paper and divide the sheet vertically down the center. Then during the bear market, write down all the optimistic financial news on the left side and all the negative and pessimistic financial news on the right side. When the right side of the sheet is three times the length of the positive left side, the market may have bottomed out and a new bull market will follow. After the crash of 1929 the stock market did not hit the Dow Jones previous high until 1945.

The coin market is merrily perking along and it is still not to late to put away some gold, silver or numismatic treasure for your portfolio.

The summer is about over and my best summer memory is having all nineteen grandchildren together in California. Children and grandchildren are a blessing.

If 1997 turns out to be a rough year, keep looking for a rainbow and remember a rainbow is actually a circle and the other half is a smile.

God bless you and yours,

Pat

Numis Mania

Answers from page 16

1. **Tarnishing/deteriorating from atmospheric conditions.**
2. **1941.**
3. **Theodore Roosevelt.**
4. **New York.**
5. **Some employers purchased Trade Dollars at a discount and used at face value to pay employees.**
6. **Delaware Tercentenary half dollar.**
7. **Argonauts.**

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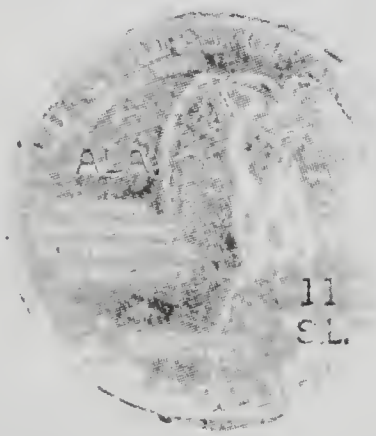
Marketing The Stone Mountain...from page 17

> personal gift. It may be purchased for presentation to some member of the chapter, who has distinguished herself for devotion to the ideals and traditions of the Confederacy. It may be purchased as a gift to the chapter as a whole, to be mounted in the chapter house."[4]

The special counterstamped coins, *ie*, GL,SL, U.D.C. *etc*. were only sold under special guidelines which probably speaks to their scarcity today.

There does not seem to be any record of exactly how many of these special coins were made or even records that would clear up the mystery of distribution of the regular counterstamped issues. Hyder and Colbert in 'The Selling of the Stone Mountain Half Dollar' stated



Stone Mountain Counterstamped ALA 11 SL
One of two known with SL for ALA

Stone Mountain Counterstamp. This LA 13 is representative of the standard counterstamp sold by individual southern states. Over 230 counterstamped Stone Mountains are known today for 15 Southern states.

> "...small amounts of special coins were numbered in advance and then distributed as state orders came in. Each state apparently had its own number series, because some numbers are duplicated across states."

Known Counterstamped Coins

There are counterstamped coins stamped with different state abbreviations and numbers; coins with the state and the U.D.C. chapter number; numbered coins with an unknown meaning; and coins with GL and SL letters added.

Stone Mountain Counterstamp ALA UDC 667
Three known with U.D.C. on a Alabama coin.
The number 667 is said to be Chapter 667 of the United Daughters of The Confederacy. 13 U.D.C. stamped coins have been located for all Southern states.

Some have said the GL and SL might mean General Legislature and State Legislature; others have speculated the GL means a gold and SL a silver award.

Silver and gold awarded coins have been mentioned in records but actual gilded or silvered counterstamps are unknown. The mystery remains.

There are also a few coins with just one letter and a number stamped, (N-2 and N-3 were just auctioned by Heritage at the Denver, ANA Show), and a very few have only numbers stamped on the reverse of the coin (photo - 86).

Allocation of coins were assigned to the different Southern states, but the actual counterstamping seems to have been controlled by the Association and sent to the states upon orders received. A few coins have been overstamped with the initials of another state, such as TEX superimposed over FLA.

Counterstamped coins have been identified from: Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.[7]

Most of the counterstamped coins are in the XF-F range

Stone Mountain Counterstamp OKLA 46 GL
Although Oklahoma is the most commonly found counterstamp only 3 are recorded as having the additional GL stamp. This coin has solder on the lower edge and was used in some form of jewelry.

and it is not unusual to find solder on the rim/edge from jewelry findings...pendants, ribbon hangers and watch fobs. Prices in todays market vary similar to other coins in the industry. Condition, rarity, a willing buyer and a willing seller, plus the market's strength in general are all considerations in determining price. As a collector of these unusual coins since 1986 I am still missing an example from 7 states, plus the certificate... pg 12. As with all hobbyists, sometimes it's having the right amount of money at the right time.

Workmen held by ropes and harnesses worked on the huge granite Stone Mountain Memorial.
(Postcard- Collection)

Counterfeits

Counterfeits do exist! As an example, a coin stamped with a U.D.C. number of 1940 would be a counterfeit since the last recorded chapter admitted to the U.D.C. is 1939.[4]

Adna Wilde Jr., ANA Treasurer, is a leading authority on Stone Mountain counterstamped coins and will verify authenticity on the spot if the coin is shown to him at a show. A much appreciated service for collectors and dealers alike. Wilde has been authenticating counterstamps (for ANA) and tracking where they are located for a number of years. To date nineteen coins are thought not to be genuine.[7]

The South's Heritage

Southern families have passed these special coins down from generation to generation and exactly how many are packed away in attics, old socks, or tissue paper is anyone's guess.

The Final Phase

Marketing the Stone Mountain coin in the hope of completing the South's immense sculpture, in Atlanta, GA was beset with problems. The diverse challenges including excessive expense accounts of some officials; artistic disagreements; Borglum leaving the project; publicity- seeking officials; taking the coins for personal political advancement, *etc.*, still did not stop the Southern states from finally reaching their goal...honoring the Confederate soldier in the world's largest sculpture located on Stone Mountain in Atlanta, Georgia.

The promoters may have changed over the years; and the sculpture changed. But the people's goal never faltered...their focus never changed. Their tremendous achievement has been called the Confederacy's Mount Rushmore. Dedication was held in May, 1971, forty-six years after the minting of the Stone Mountain commemorative coin.

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Editor Note: Part IIs article will take a look at Childrens Medals... some counterstamped. and the special holders that helped promote and sell the Stone Mountain Commemorative Half Dollar.

* * *

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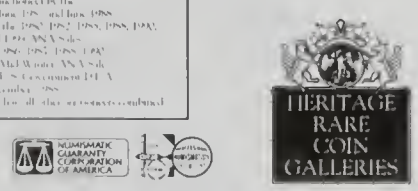

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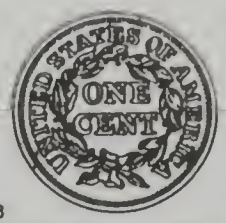

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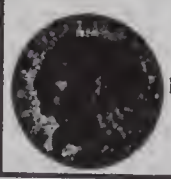

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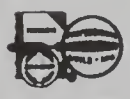

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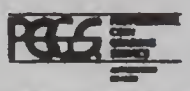

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